The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter is issued as a brief review of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter November 28, 1912, at the Post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. A special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 12, 1918.

AGITATE ! EDUCATE ! ORGANIZE !

VOL. 9. NO. 6. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1919. WHOLE NO. 422.

BURLESON CORNERED BY P. O. UNIONIST

Washington, May 2.—Resenting what he terms "an indictment against the nation" by Postmaster General Burleson, in charging that the letter carriers of his administration are actuated by political bias or selfish motives, Secretary-Treasurer Flaherty of the National Federation of Postal Employes, has received organized labor's protest against the postal executive.

"The truth is," said the trade unionist, "that every element in the nation is now aware of the obvious unfitness of Mr. Burleson for the position he occupies, and organized labor is the first group to publicly call attention to the fact.

"Labor is fighting Mr. Burleson not because of his nonsense and his suspension of the pneumatic tube service or his change in the system of compensating the railroads for mail carriage, but solely because he has no conception of modern industrial or economic problems. He still holds to the archaic chattel slavery idea that labor is a commodity. He is so constituted that he cannot understand the aspirations and the ideals of the American workmen over whose welfare political mischance has placed him.

"My viewpoint on labor questions is reflected in his votes as a congressman. He voted against the federal compensation law, the eight-hour legislation, and he sponsored the injurious rider that sought to limit the tenure of civil service employes to seven years. This was a direct blow at the federal civil service.

"For six years he has been postmaster general. In that time he has not made a single constructive recommendation for employves' legislation. On the contrary he sought to nullify the employes' eight-hour law and their weekly rest law; he endeavored to lower postal wage schedules; he lobbied in person against the legislation giving postal employes increased compensation. In his report to the 65th congress he brutally referred to his employes' agitation for wage increases as a selfish attempt on the part of men already getting three times the wage of the soldiers in the trenches."

TEACHERS ACTIVE HERE.

Urbana, Ill., May 2.—A program of activities making for the betterment of teachers' conditions, and of workers in general, has been completed, according to announcements by officials of the federation of teachers of the University of Illinois. It comprises the following points:

1. Investigation by a committee of ideas of various labor moves, especially the American Federation of Labor, in regard to educational activities.

2. Appointment of a legislative intelligence officer to watch educational bills in the state legislature, which officer will also interest in the establishment of a co-operative store.

4. Appointment of a federation official in charge of printing pamphlets and reports.

5. Investigation by a committee into advantages of unionizing teachers.

6. Appointment of a committee to gather and publish statistics showing comparative status of hand laborers and teachers in the matter of prospects and returns.

7. Investigation of cost of training and salaries of teachers in the United States.

8. Obtaining of lecturers in the labor movement.

INTERESTING REPORT.

Columbus, Ohio, May 2.—The state of Ohio has issued an interesting industrial report, which shows that $1,005,000,000, in round numbers, was paid by Ohio employers in wages and salaries to workers in all industries during 1917. The report was compiled by the chief statistician of the state industrial commission. The number of workers was 1,235,167, exceeding by 100,000 the total reported employed in 1916. In the mines alone during the number of workers rose from 51,200 to 62,000 and their earnings increased from $28,000,000 to $51,000,000.

Eighty per cent of the billion-dollar payroll reached persons engaged in the manufacturing industries. There were 806,000 wage-earners and 127,000 bosses, stenographers and office clerks and 9,600 non-traveling salespeople in all branches of manufacture.

JUST RULING.

Hartford, Conn., May 2.—Supreme court of Connecticut has ruled that under state law the amount of compensation should be paid to illegitimate children of employes killed by accident. The court said: "Compensation is not awarded either as the price of fault or as a measure of duty owed to the injured employe. The underlying principle is little from the compensation of unfortunate victims of industrial mishaps and their dependents must be upon the of the realtive burden and cost-ing it upon the industry which occasioned it and through that industry on society at-large."

CHARTER ISSUED.

San Francisco, Cal., May 2.—At the request of Butchers' union No. 115, the International Union of Butcher Workmen, has issued a charter to the sausage makers who have heretofore been a part of local 115.

The minimum rate is $25 per week and the agreement provides that the question of wages may be taken up by the parties to the agreement at the serving of 30 days' notice. Present agreement calls for $1-2 hours.

FAVOR EDUCATION.

San Francisco, May 2.—California assembly passed bill requiring that industrial workers under 18 years shall be given at least four hours a week in class room between hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., and that night classes shall be established in high schools to train persons who are unable to read or write English.

SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

Hartford, Conn., May 2.—The state senate has rejected a bill permitting women to vote at presidential elections.

UNITY IN HAWAII.

Washington, May 2.—The National Federation of Federal Employes announce the establishment of an affiliate in Honolulu, Hawaii.

$50,000,000 FOR ROADS.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 2.—Governor Sproul has signed a bill authorizing the issuance of $50,000,000 for building roads.

PORK PRICES RISEN 100 PER CENT SINCE 1913

Washington, May 2.—Retail pork prices have increased 100 per cent since the year 1913 United States labor department figures show.

Hogs are more plentiful than ever before according to department of agriculture figures which show that in 1918 the total number on farms was about 67,000,000 head, while it now has jumped to more than 75,000,000 head.

Storage houses are jammed with pork, according to investigations made for the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Retail pork prices then, are not responsive to the normal law of supply and demand, officials say. According to this law pork prices should be much lower than they are.

But good bacon has soared 117 per cent in price and at the corner grocery, nation-wide surveys of the labor department prove. Ham has jumped up 94 per cent and pork chops 93 per cent.

Similar boosts have not overtaken retail prices of other meats. Sirloin steak has jumped only 62 per cent since 1913; round steak, 65 per cent and rib roast but 65 per cent.

Hogs now are selling for more than $10 per 100 pounds wholesale at the packing cities. This represents an increase of nearly $ per 100 pounds since March 1.

Farmers now are getting more for their hogs. But the increase in prices paid them is far below the increase in retail prices of pork cuts paid by the consumer, say officials.

REASON (?) FOR CHILD LABOR

Washington, May 2.—Children must remain in factories and they must may contribute to the family income, says the Washington Post, in discussing the new child labor law levies a 10 per cent tax on the profits of concerns employing children under 14 years of age.

The Post is not in sympathy with the theory that the combine generation must not be stunted in mill, mine and factory, and that the father should be assured a living wage. This is the way the Post would solve the child labor evil:

"In framing a child labor law the utmost care must be exercised to accomplish the desired result without inflicting hardship upon any family. It must be remembered that all children do not aspire to higher education or professional careers. There are those whose circumstances compel to begin wage earning at an early age in order that they may contribute to the family income. Their opportunities must not be infringed or their activities curtailed. The new federal law does not aim to prevent the employment of children in industrial establishments. Its purpose is to so limit the employment that they will have the protection of law which will guarantee them reasonable hours and proper working conditions."

REPUDIATED NON-UNION SHOP

Danbury, Conn., May 2.—After two-years contest the members of the United Hatters employed in the hosiery department of the Loewe shop decided to discontinue working in the "foul" shop. The decision was reached after a decision was attended by 1,600 members of the organization. The meeting some facts were revealed that proved surprising to the workers. Immediately on the decision becoming non-union a system of "throughs" and "outs" forces was put into effect in many dozen hats being condemned for which the workers received no pay, thereby reducing their wages. It is asserted that this system of "throughs" and "outs" is a non-union employers, as the men claim that the next season will demand stiff prices and that the men who had been working in the non-union shop are unable to successfully manufacture the grade of goods.

WAGES $7 FOR EIGHT HOURS.

Washington, May 2.—The new wage scale effective May 1 for the 3,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of this city and Alexandria, Va., fixed by the district council of that organization in session on May 1, provides that skilled workmen will be $7½ cents an hour, or $7 for eight hours.

The old wage scale under which these skilled mechanics have been working since the war period began was 75 cents an hour, or $6 a day. So far as could be ascertained by the contractors have either signed the new scale or else will agree to pay the same when it becomes effective.

FIVE STATES REPRESENTED.

Beaumont, Texas, May 2.—A district of boiler makers has been formed here with representatives from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Headquarters will be in Tulsa, Okla., and A. J. Melver was elected president. The principal object of the new organization is to consolidate the oil tank and refinery boiler makers into a district local for the better handling of their affairs. The district organization will be under the jurisdiction of the Boiler Makers' International union.

MEXICAN PRINTERS STRIKE.

San Antonio, Tex., May 2.—The printers employed on one of the Mexican papers struck for more wages. A local conference was held with the manager of the company and a satisfactory settlement was reached. The men realizing that it would be necessary for their cause that they have conferred with the printing trades council and will apply to the International for a charter.

WON HALF HOLIDAY.

San Francisco, Cal., May 2.—Saturday half holiday, with wages for a 48-hour week, has been granted by the board of the 12 Hour Law Employes in the city to the International Lady Garment Workers' union No. 8. This concession was granted by the board of half a day. There are 60 men and women affected.

AN ADJUSTMENT REACHED.

Clinton, Iowa, May 2.—One hundred striking employes of the American Fabric company have agreed to a settlement secured through a representative of the United States labor department in regard to wages and overtime and have returned to work.

HOURS SHORTENED.

Winnipeg, Canada, May 2.—Garment workers here have been granted a 15 per cent increase in wages and 44-hour week. Nearly 500 employes are benefited. The working hours were previously 48.

URGE HIGHER AWARD FOR INJURED WORKERS

Harrisburg, Pa., May 2.—In urging higher compensation for the families of injured workers, Harry Mackey, chairman of the state workmen's compensation board, made this statement at a convention attended by employers and employed:

"Pennsylvania is confronted by a group of competitive states that displaced the compensation rates at 66 2-3, and therefore, if New Jersey, New York and Ohio do this voluntarily, without waiting for the mandate of their legislatures, why should there be an excuse in Pennsylvania? I am probably in a better position than any man present to know what moves are being made by the wicked and ignorant, who are undertaking to attack the very foundations of our democracy and to assault our respected institutions through class prejudice. I have no fear of the outcome of that contest, provided we stand four-square upon the well-established principles of democracy, and that selfishness, avarice and greed, which have overwhelmed us, shall do not propose a formula for these propagandists.

"I read a statement recently that was pregnant with thought. The writer stated that America is in no danger of the bolshevki, but it is dangerously threatened by the bonehead bolshevki. We must make up our mind that the day of great wealth has passed, that the day of great wealth in complete control and that trustworthy for production for the benefit of the public permeates every public utterance and private conscience.

"There are reciprocal duties. The responsibility for their performance cannot be escaped, either by labor or by the employer. Co-operation is the watchword of the period of reconstruction.

"Shall a child born in squalor and poverty, neglected in its early years, put to work as soon as it can walk, go to school, deprived of proper nourishment and underfed, and I will show you the latest acquisition to the bolshevki, or any other association of men or women that has at heart the hatred of our institutions and a yearning for a change.

"The most dissatisfied man in the world is he who, while suffering pain through accident, sees his family struggling on the meager compensation while he is incapacitated. Let us never bring to him the fact that his neighbor just across the state line, similarly injured, is getting more compensation, and you are pulling the scab back to his work a dissatisfied man, ready to adopt the new and to assault the old."

TAILORS MAKE GAINS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 2.—A strike of journeymen tailors employed in women's houses and department houses has resulted in the establishment of a 44-hour weekly minimum, with eight-hour demand will be referred to an arbitrator who will decide upon the compromise time and one-half for the ninth hour.

Duluth, Minn., May 2.—The striking tailors have reached an adjustment of their differences with the employing tailors granting their demands. Their demands were for a 25 per cent increase in the piecework system, an 8-hour day and a minimum wage scale. Demands also called for a 25 per cent increase in double time for holiday work were also made. The minimum wage scale indicates $27 a week for an 8-hour day. The tailors were formerly getting from $22 to $25 a week on a 9-hour day. About 150 tailors in the city were affected by the strike.

SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

Duluth, Minn., May 2.—Painters' union No. 106 was compelled to cease work in order to enforce its demands for higher wages and double time for overtime. The question involved was referred to an arbitration board. The painters had been working for 60 cents an hour and demanded 80. The board reached an understanding by fixing the new wage at 75 cents per hour and double time for overtime.

Washington, May 2.—Painters' local union, No. 265, has closed agreements with employing painters and decorators for a new wage scale which will become effective June 1. The new scale calls for 87½ cents an hour from June 1 to September 1, 1919, and 90 cents an hour from that date to September 7, 1920.

YARD MEN GET ADVANCE.

Fort Worth, Texas, May 2.—The new rates in order to enforce the demand for yard men to any extent on the Fort Worth division of the Texas & Pacific, according to a statement issued by of the four railway brotherhoods. The new wage scale is as follows: Yard men, per day: helpers, $5.11 per day; switch tenders, $4 per day. Eight hours shall be considered as a day, and overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half. This rule applies only to service on an hourly and daily basis, and not on a mileage or road basis.

FARM LABORERS' AVERAGE.

Toronto, Ontario, May 2.—The average wage rate paid to farm laborers in Canada in 1918 was the highest on record. During the summer the average rate a month, including board, was $39.60 for men, a jump of $3.60 a year; and $28 for women, a gain of $2.40. In the whole country the average wage rate, including board, was $37 for men and $26 for women, a gain of $3.50 and $2 respectively, over 1917. The average value of board per month in 1918 was $23 for men and $17 for women, against $19 and $15 in 1917.

REJECTED THE AWARD.

Sheboygan, Wis., May 2.—The American Hide and Leather company and the Badger State Tanning company have rejected the award of the board of the national war labor board and have refused to recognize the members of the United Leather Workers International union. The Badger company is an Armour concern.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS STRIKE.

Boston, May 2.—Organized photo engravers employed in commercial shops have suspended work in protest for increased wages. Other demands include the recognition of the union and the establishment of the 44-hour week next year.

PLUMBERS GET $7.50.

Memphis, Tenn., May 2.—A new scale has been agreed upon which gives the striking plumbers $7.50 per day.

SECURE 48-HOUR WEEK.

Pontiac, Mich., May 2.—Striking automobile workers have established the 48-hour week and a 10-cent an hour

NO-COMMODITY THEORY ACCEPTED IN FAR WEST

Tacoma, Wash., May, 2.—Officers of the Washington State Federation of Labor have published the 15 labor laws and amendments passed by the last legislature. It is declared that this is the greatest accomplishment ever made at any session, and yet lacks a great deal of all that labor desired.

The list includes an anti-injunction law similar to the Clayton act. The Washington law declares that a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.

Pioneer legislation in this or any other state provides for state and district boards, which labor is represented, to reduce accidents in industry. Employers employed with select their own representatives.

The workmen's compensation act that the state of Washington is dangerously threatened by the bonehead. We must make up our mind that the day of great wealth has passed, that the day of great wealth in complete control and that trustworthy for production for the benefit of the public permeates every public utterance and private conscience.

"There are reciprocal duties. The responsibility for their performance cannot be escaped, either by labor or by the employer. Co-operation is the watchword of the period of reconstruction.

"Shall a child born in squalor and poverty, neglected in its early years, put to work as soon as it can walk, go to school, deprived of proper nourishment and underfed, and I will show you the latest acquisition to the bolshevki, or any other association of men or women that has at heart the hatred of our institutions and a yearning for a change.

"The most dissatisfied man in the world is he who, while suffering pain through accident, sees his family struggling on the meager compensation while he is incapacitated. Let us never bring to him the fact that his neighbor just across the state line, similarly injured, is getting more compensation, and you are pulling the scab back to his work a dissatisfied man, ready to adopt the new and to assault the old."

TAILORS MAKE GAINS.

Duluth, Minn., May 2.—The striking tailors have reached an adjustment of their differences with the employing tailors granting their demands. Their demands were for a 25 per cent increase in the piecework system, an 8-hour day and a minimum wage scale. Demands also called for a 25 per cent increase in double time for holiday work were also made. The minimum wage scale indicates $27 a week for an 8-hour day. The tailors were formerly getting from $22 to $25 a week on a 9-hour day. About 150 tailors in the city were affected by the strike.

SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

Duluth, Minn., May 2.—Painters' union No. 106 was compelled to cease work in order to enforce its demands for higher wages and double time for overtime. The question involved was referred to an arbitration board. The painters had been working for 60 cents an hour and demanded 80. The board reached an understanding by fixing the new wage at 75 cents per hour and double time for overtime.

Washington, May 2.—Painters' local union, No. 265, has closed agreements with employing painters and decorators for a new wage scale which will become effective June 1. The new scale calls for 87½ cents an hour from June 1 to September 1, 1919, and 90 cents an hour from that date to September 7, 1920.

YARD MEN GET ADVANCE.

Fort Worth, Texas, May 2.—The new rates in order to enforce the demand for yard men to any extent on the Fort Worth division of the Texas & Pacific, according to a statement issued by of the four railway brotherhoods. The new wage scale is as follows: Yard men, per day: helpers, $5.11 per day; switch tenders, $4 per day. Eight hours shall be considered as a day, and overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half. This rule applies only to service on an hourly and daily basis, and not on a mileage or road basis.

FARM LABORERS' AVERAGE.

Toronto, Ontario, May 2.—The average wage rate paid to farm laborers in Canada in 1918 was the highest on record. During the summer the average rate a month, including board, was $39.60 for men, a jump of $3.60 a year; and $28 for women, a gain of $2.40. In the whole country the average wage rate, including board, was $37 for men and $26 for women, a gain of $3.50 and $2 respectively, over 1917. The average value of board per month in 1918 was $23 for men and $17 for women, against $19 and $15 in 1917.

REJECTED THE AWARD.

Sheboygan, Wis., May 2.—The American Hide and Leather company and the Badger State Tanning company have rejected the award of the board of the national war labor board and have refused to recognize the members of the United Leather Workers International union. The Badger company is an Armour concern.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS STRIKE.

Boston, May 2.—Organized photo engravers employed in commercial shops have suspended work in protest for increased wages. Other demands include the recognition of the union and the establishment of the 44-hour week next year.

PLUMBERS GET $7.50.

Memphis, Tenn., May 2.—A new scale has been agreed upon which gives the striking plumbers $7.50 per day.

SECURE 48-HOUR WEEK.

Pontiac, Mich., May 2.—Striking automobile workers have established the 48-hour week and a 10-cent an hour

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR DOESN'T FAVOR UNIONS

Washington, May 2.—Secretary of Labor Wilson has again denied the claim that the department of labor favors unionism and had given preference to organized labor in referring workers to employment. This charge was used with effect to defeat an appropriation for the United States employment service during the last congress.

Addressing the representatives of labor attending the conference on a national legislative program for the creation of the public employment service in the United States, Secretary Wilson said:

"It is not a function of any branch of the government to promote trade unions. It is not a function of any branch of the government to promote corporations, but it would be fidly to say that because it is not a function of the government to promote corporations, therefore the government will not deal with corporations, and it is just as much folly to say that because it is not a function of the government to promote trade unions that therefore the government may not deal with trade unions.

"The one great example that has been used by our critics, in connection with the allegation that we are favoring organized labor, is the union labor service, is that when the department of agriculture and shipbuilders came from Seattle, our employees in the interior of the country said they would not work unless the employment that it is not advisable to do. There are either two or three instance, caused any man to leave the interior of the country and go to Seattle, or any man neither a trade unionist nor willing to become a member of the union, only to find when he reached there that he couldn't secure the employment that we had said was available, then we would have been justly subject to criticism and rightly to be denounced from one end of the country to the other."

WOULD TAX IDLE LAND.

Washington, May 1.—In an open letter to members of congress the Farmers' national single tax league declares the excess profiteers has so gutraged the people in large cities that it is now possible, without incoming that it will be made an issue in the next election.

Speaking for the country, the letter states, "that does not have to do with the land value tax, but proved within its limits or immediately adjacent to the cities, the stiff tax against such vacant land and the removal of taxes from houses and improvements will be a large and reasonable prices and would stimulate the building of houses."

"The workers of the United States are not going to tolerate land monopoly and speculation, and the city wage earners alike see that if any group is to be taxed, it should be something for nothing the real producers are sure to be defrauded."

OPPOSE NIGHT WORK.

St. Louis, Mo., May 2.—At a meeting of Bakers' union No. 4, attended by several hundred of bakers, it was decided to continue to inaugurate day work in bakeries, which is being made by the independent union of these workers.

Speakers declared that night work has been the curse of the baking industry, that it has a bad social effect and it has particularly demoralized bakery employers and employed.

The day for work, the fight for rest and sleep, was urged by these unionists, who showed that there is a time to be spent and shemaking trades when night work at certain seasons of the year has become an established rule, but with the abolition of tenement and bakery shops it is plain to see that night work is fast disappearing.

FRUIT MONOPLY CHARGED.

Washington, May 2.—The interstate commerce commission has cited the Fruit Growers' express to answer the charge of monopolistic practices. This concern furnishes refrigerator cars to railroads for the transportation of fruit and vegetables.

Complaint principally is made against the practice of "tying contracts" with railroads which, the commission alleges, has destroyed the rights of other car lines competing and to prevent shippers owning their own refrigerator cars and thereby compelling them on lines of railroad with which the corporation has contracts.

WILL HELP THEMSELVES.

New York, May 2.—Drug clerks who hoped the state legislature would enact a law compelling their employers to provide them with a place to eat, have decided to help themselves. The law makers failed to pass the bill, and the clerks are discussing trade union methods. Employers have been asking for 48 and $40 for registered and $25 for unregistered clerks. Wholesale drug houses are involved.

CIVIL SERVICE SECTION.

Portland, Ore., May 2.—A civil service section in the central labor council has been organized in the city. Six organizations are represented at the first meeting, as follows: Letter carriers, federal employes, city employes, city firemen, policemen and civil service employes. The new section will have a membership of approximately 2,500 members.

PHONE GIRLS GET RAISE.

New Haven, Conn., May 2.—An increase of wages for employes of the Southern New England Telephone company has been granted to-day. For the operators a minimum rate of $16 a week and a maximum of $19 was fixed.

INCREASE FOR CARMEN.

San Francisco, Cal., May 2.—The platform men in the employ of the municipal railway, approximately 900, have been granted an advance in wages of 25 cents per day by the board of public works, becoming effective on May 1.

GOMPERS IN COLLISION; SUFFERS FRACTURED RIB

New York, May 2.—A street car turned upon a taxicab in which President Gompers was a passenger. The A. F. of L. executive was thrown a considerable distance and it was first thought that two ribs were broken. When taken to his hotel and examined by physicians it was found that one of his ribs was fractured. Besides being badly shaken up. He is now swathed in bandages. He is noted for his quick recovery. Although the doctors are sure that his condition is normal, they will permit no one to visit him.

President Gompers' first order after he was picked up was not to inform Mrs. Gompers, who has been ill in this city for several weeks. No arrests were made as the trade unionist declared the collision was accidental.

GAINS BY CARPENTERS.

Indianapolis, May 2.—General Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters reports the following increases: Ogdensburg, N. Y., Pa.; Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Virden and Richmond, Ind.; Sandusky, Ohio, and Wakefield, R. I., from 50 to 62c an hour. Mattoon, Ill.; Jeffersonville, Ind., 50 to 62½c. Neenah, Wis. (millmen), 50c an hour. Greenville, Ky., 45 to 50c. Springfield, Ill.; Ottawa, Ill., and Saginaw, Mich., 65 to 70c. Hornell, N. Y., 50 to 62c. Newport, R. I.; Jeffersonville, Pekin and Bellerville, Ill., 70 to 80c; Indianapolis, Ind., 62½ to 70c. Cleveland, O., floorlayers, 81 an hour. Okmulgee, Okla., 75c to $1. Asheville, N. C., 55 to 60c. Glen Cove, N. Y., 67½ to 75c. Dubuque, Iowa; Atlantic City, N. J.; Waterloo, Iowa, and San Angelo, Texas, 62½ to 75c. Torrington, Conn., 62½ to 68c. Iowa City, Iowa, 62½ to 75c. Dover, O., 62½ an hour. Madison, Wis., 50 to 57½c. Dallas, Texas, 60c an hour; $7 a day. Sanford, Me., 60c an hour. Hudson County, N. J., 62c an hour to $1.40 a day. Warren, Ohio, 62½ an hour. Bucks county, N. J., 55 a day. Pratt, Kan., 55 to 60c. Rutland, R. I.; Pawtucket, R. I., 62½c. Gillespie, Ill., 50c an hour. Sharon, Pa., 70 to 75c. New Castle, Pa., 70 to 75c. Columbus, Ohio, 75c an hour. Walnut, Wis., 50c an hour. Tipton, Ind., 50 to 62½c. Norwalk, Conn., 60 to 62½c. Carlinville, Ill., 50c an hour. Hudson county, N. J., 62½c an hour. Ottumwa, Iowa (Oman, Neb.), district council, 75c an hour. Ironton, Ohio, 60 to 75c.

Secretary Duffy reports that work is opening up in most localities and that there is a shortage of carpenters at Kingston and Port Jervis, N. Y.; El Paso, Texas; Bangor, Me., and Lincoln, Neb.; Cedar Rapids and Des Moines, Iowa.

LABOR GAINING GROUND.

Toronto, Ontario, May 2.—The increase in wages is the most outstanding interesting statement on the growth of the labor movement in this part of Canada.

"It is remarkable how the organization of labor is gaining ground. Instead of the employers being able to make unshaded headway they are now coming to the fore, and that unionism is having a steady growth, but throughout the entire Dominion. The increase in wages last year keeps on at full swing and indications are that it will shortly or positively dull; it is just the same. The unions are growing, and where the office of the trades and labor council is in the city, the increase in trades union membership will even eclipse the remarkable gains made in Toronto. Not one more, there is a reason why. The people who say that organization is good, they should think up some more before they talk out loud."

SUCCESSFUL UNION.

San Francisco, Cal., May 2.—Ships Clerks' union, formed less than a year ago, now counts more than 90 per cent of the ship clerks of the water front are organized.

The union has in the membership all men engaged in the receiving, delivery, sorting and weighing of ship cargoes on the docks.

The union provides a death benefit of $50 and has the organization has paid out $1,400 for this purpose. There have been no strikes during the life of the organization and wage scales and working agreements have been negotiated by collective bargaining. All differences with employers during the last year have been settled by mutual agreement.

TEXTILE WORKERS WIN.

Philadelphia, May 2.—After a battle continuing for 21 weeks, a settlement has been reached between the textile workers and the manufacturers who represent the carpet "industry." The agreement calls for an increase of 15 per cent and a reduction of hours to 48 per week. Immediately following the acceptance of the terms by the organization was effected of the tapestry and carpet workers' union, and tapestry carpet printers which resulted in merging these workers into one organization, formerly the Tapestry Carpet Weavers' union of Philadelphia and vicinity.

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

Bogalusa, La., May 2.—W. L. Donnels, general organizer Brotherhood of Carpenters, reports progress in a new union. He has forwarded application for charter, which will be formed, including the carpenters, sawyers, timber workers, paper mill workers, both for men and women. He also reports that the retail clerks, boiler makers, machinists and teamsters are in line for organization.

SHOE PLANT UNIONIZED.

Clinton, Iowa, May 2.—The Clinton Shoe Manufacturing company is now operating under an agreement reached between the company and representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union. Practically all employes of the company will bear the union label. All disputes will be settled under an arbitration agreement.

PLAYERS FORM UNION.

Paris, France, May 1.—Dramatic and lyric performers of the French stage have formed a union. The new organization will affiliate with the French National Theater union and through it with the General Confederation of Labor.

GET COMPENSATION LAW.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 2.—After long fight the legislature has passed a workmen's compensation law. It covers all industrial employes and provides for a $25 weekly maximum.

Postal Chief Must Walk Plank Because Of Autocratic Policy

New York, May 2.—Postmaster General Burleson and all other officials must eventually walk the same plank, declared President Gompers in a public statement assailing the postal chief's administration.

The organized workers have continually protested against Mr. Burleson's labor policy and this agitation has resulted in the development of a strong public opinion sympathetic to the postal employes. The crisis was reached, however, when Mr. Burleson attempted to censor dispatches to a newspaper in this city to other newspapers. The postal executive now realizes that he has unmasked new batteries and says the publishers opposed to him because he favors the postal zone law and he insists that opposition to him is both selfish and political.

President Gompers refuses to have organized labor's demand for justice misdescribed as a political issue. In a statement issued from this city declares that "any postmaster general or any government department dealing with the workers, the donations of the war labor board, approved by the President of the United States, concerning collective bargaining must be held to make the slightest impression on the minds of the workers in general, and he insisted upon a line of conduct as completely out of harmony with the spirit of the government as it could well be.

"Mr. Burleson's troubles cannot successfully be laid by him at the doors of those who he may assume are his political enemies. He proposes only, because their source is a partisan one, that Mr. Burleson's troubles arise from the fact that he has attempted with singular zeal to carry out an an ill, autocratic policy in the conduct of the postal, telegraph and telephone services of the United States. Any postmaster general who will follow the same policy will inevitably face the same public condemnation and eventually walk the same plank that Mr. Burleson must walk sooner or later."

TEACHERS MEET SUCCESS.

Washington, May 2.—The campaign of the American Federation of Teachers is meeting with unexpected success throughout the country and is being given a great welcome in Canada as well. There a number of locals have been formed and more are formed. The unsuccessful efforts of teachers in the past to secure proper remuneration for their services is being resented, and they have the hopeful of ensuring public sentiment in their behalf that will result in giving the recognition they are entitled to.

A new charter every other day has been issued since the campaign was started, giving assurance that within a couple of days the larger school teachers of at least the big centers of population and industry will be found in the ranks of the federation, established. To date it is estimated that 1,000 charters have been issued for new unions from coast to coast.

The aims of this vigorous young national trade union organization of teachers are for increasing salaries of schools and fair working conditions for teachers. Various school boards have lately exhibited a disposition to take liberal attitude on public questions and the campaign of organization of teachers and the attempted suppression of free discussion in the schools.

Victoria, B. C., May 2.—The high school teachers have formed a union and are on strike for higher wages. They have affiliated with organized labor, and the strike is reported to 100 per cent effective.

SECOND WAGE INCREASE.

Cincinnati, May 1.—The clothing manufacturers of this city until the union label have granted the members of the Amalgamated Clothing, numbering several thousand, another increase in wages. This is the second concession in wages that has been granted this year. The advance was the result of several conferences with the manufacturers and the friendly relationships that have heretofore existed were renewed. During the progress of these meetings there was no occasion for the slightest friction or "trouble," as there any threat of such action on the part of the workers. The manufacturers readily assented to change some conditions that had previously caused some complaint.

BARBERS GET INCREASES.

Kansas City, Mo., May 2.—A new scale of barbers' union which become effective May 1 calls for $20 and 60 per cent over $22.

Minneapolis, May 2.—Employing barbers have signed up to pay a new scale that has been prepared by the union. It calls for a guarantee of $20 per week and 60 per cent over $22.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2.—The new arrangements made with the barbers provides for a minimum wage of $20.

WANT NO UNION.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 2.—Six reporters have been locked out by the publishers of the daily newspapers for trying to form a union. What it became known that an effort was under way to form a newspaper reporters' publishers held a conference and decided that the reporters had taken any part in the movement, a charter will be applied for and a fight will be made for recognition.

SMASH HIGH RECORD.

Chicago, May 2.—Provisions have again smashed the high record on the exchanges here. Following the announcement from Paris that war in Europe, the price of corn rose at a lively rate and reached $1.38 a bushel, a gain of 8 cents, and 7 nearly cents per bushel was reached overnight.

LINE MEN WIN STRIKE.

Port Worth, Texas, May 1.—Line men employed by the Stone and Webster and Texas Light Power properties in the state are out in force, including this city and Dallas.

SECURE AN AGREEMENT.

Muskogee, Okla., May 2.—The Muskogee Electric Light Co. has signed agreements with the M. K. & T., the M. K. & O., Cherokee Nation and Texas Pacific and Northern railways.